The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

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NOTICE.

THE partnership of DAVIDSON & HAYS, Tanners, being dissolved by mutual consent, all those having any demands against said firm are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to them are required to make payment on or before the 15th day of February next. All accounts then unsettled will be put into the proper officers hands for recovery, without discrimination.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM HAYS.

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1803. 3w.

To the Public.

AS it has been industriously circulated through this Borough that I had attempted an unfair speculation in the way of my trade upon a German Nobleman now here, who contemplates residing on the Scioto, I conceive it a duty which I owe to my own character and the reputation of this place, to lay before the public a true statement of the facts.

On Thursday last Mr Walters (with whom this Nobleman lodged) called upon me with a sketch of the work contemplated and required me to furnish an estimate of the expence immediately, which was done accordingly on the evening of that day.

The estimate with all its particulars being fully explained to the Nobleman met his approbation.

I was requested then to go with Mr. Walters to a white-smith and give the necessary directions as to hinges, &c. which being done, upon my return, was informed that an answer would be given to me next morning.

However, I heard nothing upon the subject till Monday last, when I went to the smith and was by him informed that the business had devolved upon M. Beelen, upon whom I immediately called, and having stated the matter to him, he said that in his opinion the man who had been employed in the mean time was not capable of doing the work, and that doubtless I should have the job, but if not, he would procure and return me the estimate agreeable to my request.

In the course of the day Mr. Beelen informed me that the estimate was considered as out of all bounds, that the Nobleman was highly displeased and had consigned it to the flames.

I then applied to the Nobleman in person for my estimate, the answer, through his interpreter was, that it had been burned.

I again applied through Mr. Walter for the estimate, or at least some compensation for my trouble, he went up stairs, and immediately came down, saying, that the Nobleman would not hear him and had thrown the door in his face.

I next applied to a Justice of the Peace, he dispatched his messenger with a note to the Nobleman, who appeared in a little time, and, lo! the estimate had not been burned, for he produced it. Mr. Beelen was present. I insisted on pay for my trouble, and charged two dollars.

[illegible] and Mr. Cecil (both house carpenters) were chosen, by mutual consent, as referees. They examined the estimate, and found it reasonable and fair, nay, in some particulars, below a living profit, and allowed me the two dollars.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
House Carpenter and Joiner.

Pittsburgh, January 26th, 1803.

AGREEABLE to adjournment a meeting of the PITTSBURGH MECHANICAL SOCIETY will be held on the first Monday in February next, at the usual time and place.—Particular attendance on the part of the Members is requested.

By order of the President,
ZADOK CRAMER.

January 26, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of DOBBIN'S & M'ELHENY, Cabinet makers and Upholsterers, being dissolved by mutual consent, all those having any demands against said firm are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

January 26, 1803.

Thomas Dobbins,

CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER

RESPECFULLY *informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the Public in general, that he carries on the above business at his house in Market Street, corner of Front Street, in all its various branches, and of a superior quality to any made here or imported — He flatters himself that his attention to business will merit the approbation of the public.*

N. B. Fancy and inlaid work finished in the neatest manner. All kind of Camp Furniture done on the shortest notice.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted.*

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1803.

MUFFS and TIPPITS
MADE BY
Julia Logan,
MILLINER—Market Street.

LADIES have now an opportunity of getting their Muffs made of a proper *size* and *fashion*.

Bonnets, Fancy Turbans, and every article in her line made on the shortest notice.

Ribbons, Muslins, Sattin, Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets, &c. &c.

D. LOGAN, will have an assortment of Chip Bonnets of his *own Manufacture* ready by spring, which he will sell *wholesale* on as cheap terms as sold below.

Umbrellas made and repaired—Account Books posted.

☞ Mould Candles, Windsor Soap, and Damask Lip Salve.

Pittsburgh, 24th December, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber living on Robinson's Run, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, on the 3d instant, a dark roan HORSE, 8 years old, 14 hands an half high, a natural trotter, had some saddle marks. The person who stole him is supposed to have gone down the river. The above reward will be paid for securing the Thief so that he may be brought to justice and the subscriber get his Horse, or Five Dollars for the Horse only, and reasonable charges.

PHINEAS BURWELL.

January 12, 1803.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATUE.

FRIDAY, *January* 14, 1803.

Precisely at twelve o'clock, His excellency, attended by the Hon. Council, and preceded by the Sheriff of Suffolk, entered the Representatives Chamber, where the Senators had previously assembled, and delivered the following.

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

Our fellow-citizens during the last year, have pursued their employments with industry and success. No events of an alarming nature have happened to disturb the peace of the State; and if a spirit of competition appeared in the late elections, it seldom proceeded to injurious lengths or transgressed those bounds of decency and moderation which will ever be respected by a various and enlightened people.

This state of society is favourable to publick happiness, and must give peculiar pleasure to you, Gentlemen, as it prevents the embarrassments which you might experience in a more unprosperous condition, and renders your legislative duties easy and agreeable. While in other nations, the attention of their governments has been necessary, to secure the people against the danger of want; in this State, the productions of the soil, by the favour of Divine Providence, have been abundant, for many successive years.

The lands in this Commonwealth, in almost every instance, may be rendered fruitful, and prove a source of increasing wealth and plenty. By their improved cultivation, the people may not only be furnished with the necessaries and delights of life; but will be able to relieve the wants of other countries, when a deficiency may happen, or when the inhabitants are so numerous, as to consume a greater quantity of provision than their land commonly produces.

Agriculture merits the attention of government, as one of the most essential articles of wise and useful policy. Happily for mankind it is a pleasing and healthful employment. No object of industry is more worthy of our application, or more suitable to our nature; and no one is more conducive to sobriety and all kinds of virtue. In every well regulated State, it has been patronized by those who administrated the government. It was respected by our ancestors, and it would be unfortunate if their posterity should ever think themselves degraded by an employment, that is so useful, and so well adopted to preserve innocence and virtuous manners. The labour which is employed in clearing uncultivated lands and making them productive, is obviously beneficial to the publick. It tends, perhaps more than any other, to increase the aggregate population of the State, which is an object of great political consequence; and it must afford the most pleasing reflections to the individual cultivators, when by their industry, they have turned a wilderness into a fruitful field.

Since the commencement of the late war, the foreign demand for provision has amply rewarded the farmer's industry; and the expectation of that demand has occasioned uncommon exertions to supply it. In this way we are indebted to commerce for the increase of industry, as well as for its recompence. We have hitherto found a market for any quantity of produce we could raise, beyond what was necessary for our own consumption. The price may be reduced in consequence of the peace in Europe, and there may hereafter be occasional interruptions to the demand from abroad, which may produce inconveniencies. But as our exports, are for the most part, either articles of food, or materials necessary for the manufactures of other nations; there is some ground to expect, that their price, will generally be in a reasonable proportion, with that of the commodities for which they are exchanged.

To guard against the inconveniences I have mentioned, and to insure a demand for the produce of our soil, which will not be affected by external events, and at the same time to render us less dependent upon the foreign nations; it is wise policy to encourage our own manufactures. The dispositions of men are suited to different kinds of industry; and though the pursuits of agriculture are agreeable to a great part of them; yet some are averse to this sort of labour; and others, either from nature or accident are rendered incapable of supporting it. These, however, may be equally useful to the public, by employing their talents in mechanic and manufacturing occupation. Our own country is capable of supplying the materials for almost every kind of useful manufactures; and it is our duty and interest, to derive all the advantage in our power from this fortunate circumstance.

A valuable part of the articles exported from this state is furnished by the fisheries; they therefore claim particular attention. But though from our situation and habits, we are most directly interested in their success; they will ever appear to be of great importance to national security, when a system of maratime defence is contemplated. These and other branches of useful labour, which have relation to the means of public safety, will, we presume, receive from the national legislation, the degree of protection and patronage which their importance requires.

The duties imposed by the general government on the importation of foreign articles, operate as a bounty upon our own manufactures. But still it may be requisite for the state government, to do something to encourage this species of industry; and even to afford pecuniary assistance, to persons who are engaged in introducing new branches, or in prosecuting those which are eminently useful. In general, however, when a manufacture is established, its continuance must depend upon the profits arising from it; if they fail to defray the expences, it is an indication that the labours ought to be applied to a more beneficial purpose.

The success of manufactures depends in a great measure on the manner in which the work is executed. A want of integrity in the persons concerned must eventually prove destructive to the branch in which they are engaged; and when the individuals are numerous, the careful attention of the legislature will be necessary, to prevent discredit to a whole class of men by the frauds of a few. To this end our inspection laws have been framed; and if carried faithfully into execution, and extended as there shall be occasion to other objects, will be of great use in improving the quality of our manufactures and preventing those deceitful practices which would destroy their credit.

It has been often said, that our manufacturing establishments will not succeed, so long as labour is at the present high price. This observation is not confirmed by general experience; for in many instances they are now in a flourishing and progressive state. Our domestic manufactures are also of very great importance, both to public and private prosperity; as they furnish a large proportion of the necessary articles of cloathing and furniture, they are entitled to every degree of encouragement, and no friend of his country will despise or undervalue them.

An increase of the manufacturing and commercial interests manifestly tends to a flourishing state of agriculture, by increasing the demand for the surplus produce of the land. These several interests are mutually dependent, and there seems to be no cause of jealousy between them. A wise government will direct and guard them with an equal hand. It will be the constant object of such a government, to excite and preserve a spirit of industry among the people; by assisting them to gain a reward for each kind of labour. Industry may then be left for the most part to its own direction. The people will divide themselves into different professions; their discernment will enable them to make a prudent choice; and lead them to pursuits, in which their private advantage and that of the public will concur.

In compliance with your request in the resolve of the 23d of June, I transmitted to the President of the United States, a statement of the proceedings concerning the ordnance and military stores, which belonged to this commonwealth, and were taken for the use of the United States; and requested payment of the monies due for them. I received an answer from the President, and have also received letters from the Secretaries of War and of the Navy on the same subject. The Council did not think it expedient to agree to the proposal made on the part of the United States, and advised me to lay the papers before the General Court that they might take such measures in the case as they might think proper.

Together with those papers, the Secretary will lay before you a letter which I received from the Attorney-General, inclosing copies of the rule and award in the case of the commonwealth against the town of Boston concerning the old state-house. He will also deliver you, attested copies of the proceedings, of two cases in the Supreme Judicial Court holden for the county of Hancock in June last, which were forwarded to me by the Solicitor General, that they might be submitted to your inspection.

This session commences with a fair prospect of concord and usefulness. I hope that nothing will happen to interrupt the good arrangement; and that we shall prove ourselves worthy of the confidence which our fellow-citizens have reposed in us; by endeavouring to secure to them all the advantages which their situation will admit; and by redressing, as far as it is in our power, the evils of which they may have reason to complain.

CALEB STRONG

January 14, 1803.

Message of the President of the United States, transmitting a Report made to him by the Secretary of War, and other information relative to the affairs of the United States, with certain tribes of Indians.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I enclose a report of the Secretary at War stating the trading houses established in the Indian territories, the progress which has been made in the course of the last year, in settling and marking boundaries with the different tribes, the purchases of lands recently made from them, and the prospect of further progress in marking boundaries, and in new extinguishments of title in the year to come; for which some appropriations of money will be wanting.

To this I have to add, that when the Indians ceded to us the salt springs on the Wabash, they expressed a hope that we would so employ them as to enable them to procure their necessary supplies of salt.—Indeed it would be the most proper and acceptable form in which the annuity could be paid which we propose to give them for the cession. These springs might at the same time be rendered eminently serviceable to our western inhabitants, by using them as the means of counteracting the monopolies of the supplies of salt, and of reducing the price in that country to a just level. For these purposes a small appropriation would be necessary to meet the first expences, after which they should support themselves, and repay those advances. These springs are said to possess the advantage of being accompanied with a bed of coal.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 18, 1803.

A letter from the Secretary of War, dated 17th January, 1803, accompanying a Message from the President of the United States, received the 18th January, 1803.

War Department, 17th January, 1803.

The President of the United States.

SIR,

By treaties held with the Creek and Choctaw nations of Indians in the course of the last year, considerable tracts of land have been obtained, and there is reason to believe that additional cessions may be obtained on reasonable terms from the aforementioned and other Indian nations in the course of the present year.

The boundary line between the state of North-Carolina and the Cherokees, has been completed, and the line between the Natchez territory and the Choctaws, is probably by this time established and marked, in a manner which it is presumed will be satisfactory to the United States, and to the Choctaw nation.

A boundary line has also been agreed on, for the tract of land on the Wabash river, including Vincennes, which will soon be run and marked; and likewise the lines around the two tracts on the portage between the head-waters of the Wabash, and the Miami of the Lake, including Fort Wayne. Some measures have been taken for ascertaining the boundaries between the Indians and the white people on the Mississippi, commonly called the Kaskaskia settlements, below the mouth of the Illinois river; but for want of authentic documents, it will probably be necessary to resort to a new convention with the Indian nation for establishing said boundaries, and for procuring some additional cessions for the purpose of affording means for encreasing and strengthening that distant and exposed frontier.

In addition to the two factories, or Indian trading-houses, heretofore established, it has been considered as adviseable to establish four others, viz. one at Detroit—one at Fort Wayne—one at Chickasaw Bluff—and one with the Choctaws. The surplus of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, appropriated by an act of Congress, of the 16th of April, 1796, and which had not been applied to the two factories heretofore established on the frontier of Georgia and of Tennessee, has been applied to the four other establishments recently made.

From an investigation of the accounts made and reported to Congress at its last session, it was satisfactorily evident, that the funds employed prior to that period had not been diminished, and it is confidently believed that the sum appropriated to that object, may be employed not only without diminution, but with very great advantage to the public, not in point of commercial profit, but by attaching and securing the friendship and confidence of the natives, which cannot be sufficiently relied on, while their huts and hunting camps are constantly the resort of unprincipled foreign traders, who make every exertion in their power, to withdraw the confidence of the natives, from the United States, and to inspire them with jealousies and unfriendly dispositions towards our frontier settlers, our public agents and the government.

The greatest caution has been observed in selecting the agents for managing the several factories, and in the course of another year, it is presumed, that a satisfactory statement may be made of the state of the funds, and of the effects of their application.

An appropriation of ten thousand dollars* to enable the executive to embrace any favourable opportunity for obtaining any further cession of land from the natives; and a renewal of the act, authorising the establishment of trading-houses with the Indians, with the renewal of the appropriation for that object, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

With respectful consideration,
I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
H. DEARBORN.

* *This sum is in addition to the sum in the general estimate.*

THE SABBATH.

EXTRACT

From the Rev. Mr. Thomas Thatcher's Sermon, at the Ordination of the Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, Chelsea, Massachusetts.

The Sabbath is one of those salutary institutions, which promote "peace on earth, and good will to men." Besides the opportunity which this day affords to promote our spiritual progress towards the kingdom of heaven; it is a most happy source of moral instruction and social refinement. Every seventh day, there is a most solemn pause from labour and amusement; our temples are opened, and truths, relative to GOD, ourselves, and our fellow-creatures, are impressed.—Admitting that to these assemblies such discourses only are addressed as the learned, or those who affect to be learned, call plain and ordinary; still much instruction is conveyed. A large proportion of those who fill our churches, have few or no other means of gaining religious or moral knowledge. Are not the morals and manners of this class of citizens of great importance? This day affords to the weary an opportunity for cleanliness and decorum, to acquire light and information, and to contemplate their mortal state. Look into society; compare those places where such institutions prevail, with those where they are abolished, or growing into disuse and contempt; in the first you behold industry, sobriety, graceful manners, and patriotism; in the last, idleness, intemperance, prodigality, and impatience of every civil and moral restraint.

CURIOUS DECEPTION.

The late empress Catharine of Russia, was on a progress thro' a part of her dominions, deceived in regard to the population of the district thro' which she travelled, by a contrivance of Prince Potemkin, deserves to be generally known. He made slight temporary edifices, with fronts painted so as that they had, to transient observation, the appearance of handsome dwellings newly built, to be erected in assemblages, here and there, on the roads by which the Empress travelled. The peasants, for 20 leagues round, were assembled to people the temporary villages. Their flocks and herds grazed on the surrounding plains. The empress was delighted to survey a country, so rich and flourishing; and considered the prosperity which she beheld, as a noble proof of the beneficence of her administration. But she no sooner passed, than the fairy villages disappeared, the peasents dispersed, with their flocks and herds, to their wonted dwellings, and the scene remained desolate, and almost without inhabitants, as before.

ANECDOTE.

DR. Goldsmith gives this advice, "If you be a *rich* man, you may enter the room with three loud *hems*, march deliberately up to the chimny, and turn your back to the fire. If you be a *poor* man, I would advise you to shrink into the room as fast as you can, and place yourself *as usual*, upon the edge of a chair in a remote corner."

A certain nobleman, high in office, had once a number of his friends, mostly people of rank, to dine with him; and great elegance and hospitality were displayed upon the occasion.—Among the company, there happened to be a reverend divine, of worthy character and great learning, but, alas! he was only a *curate* at 30l. per annum! He happened, amidst all the profusion of a well-spread table, to be in want of one of the first necessaries of life, and, not chusing to call *aloud*, (which he feared might be infringing on the privilege of his *rich* neighbors) he inclined a little back in his chair, and in a half-whisper addressed a footman in a laced livery, "*I wish I had a little bread.*"—"I wish you had, sir," returned the other with a haughty air, and bustled about from one great lord to another, without vouchsafing any further notice. The poor curate, being a man of extreme modesty, made no more applications.

A gentleman of some humor, who sat next the clergyman, and had observed the transaction, either through compassion, or for the entertainment of the company, made the affair public.—The master of the house, roused with proper indignation, ordered the fellow to be called; and, after a severe reprimand for his insolent behavior, told him to go immediately and seek *his own bread* elsewhere. Then turning to the abashed curate, he said, "Sir, I am ashamed of what has passed: but in order to make amends for the ill treatment you have experienced at my table, it shall be my endeavor to provide you *better bread.*"—He kept his word, and, in a very short time, presented the clergyman with a comfortable living.

GOOD EXAMPLE.

Bishop Hall, who was as humble and courteous as he was learned and devout, was accustomed to say, "That he would suffer a thousand wrongs rather than be guilty of doing one, and endure many rather than return one, or endeavour to right himself by contending; for he had always observed, that to contend with one's superior is foolish, with one's equal is dubious, and with one's inferior mean and sordid. Suits in law may be sometimes necessary; but he had need be more than a man who can manage them with justice and innocence."

BALTIMORE, *January* 25.

Captain Frederick Traverse, of the schooner Arradondo, from St. Augustine, (via Norfolk) 15 days passage, informs us, that the day previous to his sailing, the governor of St. Augustine received official documents from the lieutenant-general of the Havanna, that New-Orleans and Apalache were ceded to the French, and that they were in daily expectation of the arrival of French troops to take possession. Both of the officers (alluded to above) were directed to give the troops every aid which might be required of them.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 25.

A most violent attack had lately been made by a number of persons calling themselves the Combined Yankee Company, on one Bartlett Hinds, who had been a witness against the Connecticut Intruders.

Hinds was taken on the 26th December, at the house of Jesse Ross, in Luzerne County: he was abused and beaten, and forcibly dragged to the house of Isaac Bronson where his life was threatened, and his effigy, or something called so, burnt. A large fire was built, Hinds was called upon to surrender his fees for attending court, and to acknowledge that he had done wrong in giving evidence against the intruders, and not give evidence against them in future—if he would not, they threatened they would put *him* into the fire, and burn him as they had done his effigy. They pushed Hinds into the fire and when sitting, pulled the chair from under him, and tore his cloaths from off him. After the fire had considerable abated, they still persisted in their threats and intention to burn him, unless he recanted. They formed themselves into one body, and chose a chairman, who took the sense of the party by votes by uplifted hands.

They declared themselves to be the combined Yankee Company, and that they would defend their Connecticut Claim against any Laws Pennsylvania could make by their Rifles, and at the risk of their lives—that if any of them should be taken they would pay the expense jointly. The Chairman then called to Hinds, called him old Traitor, "you have seen what we have done, should you or any man inform against us, you shall suffer the same fate with your effigy, or any authority that shall take notice of us, shall suffer in the same way."

After this they endeavoured to get some concessions from Hinds, and to persuade him to join them, and deliver up his fees for the use of the roads.—They demand of him how long it would require him to settle his business and be ready to leave the country—they proposed three months—and then voted that if he was found in the country after three months he should be sacrificed by them. The party consisted of thirty-eight, most if not all of whom are known.

Pouls. Da. Adv.

SUMMARY.

On the 17th November, General Adreossi Minister Pleniopotentiary from the French Republic, had his first audience of the King of Great Britain to whom he delivered his letters of credence.

On the 16th, a conspiracy of an alarming nature against the British Government was detected at an obscure public house at Lambeth, in the neighbourhood of London, where Colonel Despart, and near 40 labouring men and soldiers were apprehended. They were examined on the day following before a privy council at Lord Pelham's office, and much information being obtained on the subject of their proceedings, Colonel Despart was committed to Newgate. No particulars had transpired: but the subject of general attention.

Mr. Abbot is elected Speaker of Commons without opposition.

The intimacy between the courts of London, Petersburg and Vienna, is such that there is reason to believe that the alliance between the three courts will be established upon terms still closer.

The English and Turkish armies live together on very disagreeable terms. The Mamelukes are in great force at Ghiza, and have defeated the Turks in several skirmishes, with considerable loss. It is the opinion of well informed men that the Porte will not be able to maintain its authority in that country after it shall have been evacuated by the British.

On the 18th November, a report prevailed in London that the Toulon fleet had put to sea, and had been joined by a Spanish squadron from Carthagena, which made the united force 27 sail of the line. The destination for this report, and the particular destination assigned to the fleet, was not ascertained.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) *January* [illegible]

We have been favored by his excellency Governor Garrard, with a sight of the Adjutant General's return of the Militia of this state for 1802, from which we find that the whole number of men, including officers, amount to twenty six thousand six hundred and five. We are pleased to discover that the deficiency of arms is not so great as was apprehended. From the return, it appears that we possess eleven thousand one hundred and fifty seven rifles, and two thousand nine hundred and twenty three muskets.

When it is considered that the Western Country produces abundance of lead and materials for the manufacture of gun powder—marksmen equal to any in the world, and a race of men, inferior to none in courage and activity—we see no reason to fear an appeal to arms, with any power, that has dared or may hereafter attempt, to trample on the rights which nature has given us; and which the most solemn treaties have recognized.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *February* 3, 1803.

The trial of the Impeachment of Alexander Addison, Esquire, closed on the 26th ult. when the Senate, by their judgment, removed him from Office and disqualified him from holding the office of Judge in Pennsylvania. We shall, at present, make no comment on this judgment, or on the proceedings of the Senate, but hope, in a few weeks to have it in our power to lay the whole of the trial before the public.

By the removal of Mr. Addison the Courts of the Fifth District are deprived of an upright, independent and learned President.

Saturday last the Cornplanter's Nephew passed through this town on his way to the City of Washington. It is said (and from late occurrences we believe with truth) that he is the bearer of information to the President respecting overtures of an unfriendly nature towards the United States made to the Senecca Nation of Indians, by French emissaries.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Army of the United States, dated Fort Wilkinson, December 5.

"An Indian visited this Fort some time since, and gave an account of a talk lately held between the Spaniards and the Indians, wherein the Indians were told that the French were about to land in Louisiana, and would take their Red Brethren by the hand, and assist them to drive the Americans from the lands of which they have dispossessed them."

Letters from New-Orleans state, that the Spaniards at that place are fitting up three armed sloops.

The BANK STOCK.—A very plain question is every where asked, and no where answered. If Mr. Jefferson's pretty sing-song Message has not "overstepped the modesty of" truth about his millions in the treasury, pray what was the necessity or the meaning of selling the Bank Stock?—Again, under what existing law, power or authority, was the stock sold by government? To get the public the desired information on these points, as Investigating Committees have been so cleverly brought into vogue by the democrats, we beg leave to propose a Committee of three in the House of Representatives of Congress, Messrs. Bayard, Griswold, and Rutledge for example, to take this subject under consideration and speedily *report* thereon. We may then see, whether or not all has been right "in the state of Denmark."

Anti-Democrat.

The following Petition, we understand, is in circulation in this Country.

To the President, the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States.

We the undersigned inhabitants of the western country, respectfully represent—That the port of New-Orleans is closed against us, by a decree of the Spanish intendant. That we owe to the United States, arrears of excise, and other debts and taxes, and have no means to discharge those demands, but the produce of our farms. That shut out, as we are from a market for our produce in the east it must rot on our hands unless the government receive it from us, at a reasonable price, or protect us in the prosecution of a lawful trade. That in our humble opinion prompt and decisive measures are necessary, for the maxim is peculiarly applicable to our situation, that "protection and allegiance are reciprocal." We take leave further to represent that we rely with confidence on the immediate interposition of the United States; but while we state our trust in the government of the union, and give assurance of our co-operation in any decisive measure in behalf of the just right of any part of our country, we must declare that we have a right to demand, and we do demand that the government either take such measures as will secure us in the prosecution of a lawful commerce, take our produce from us at a reasonable price, or otherwise relieve us from contributions of any kind whatever. We wish not unnecessarily to embarrass the communication between the United States, and the Spanish government, nor wantonly to break in upon an amicable adjustment of a difference, which has arisen from an unprovoked violation on their part, of solemn treaty; but we wish the United States explicitly to understand, that our situation is critical, that delay even for one season would prove ruinous to our country and that imperious necessity may therefore compel us, unless relief is afforded, to resort to measures which we may deem calculated to insure protection to our trade, tho' they may result in consequences unfavourable to the harmony of the Union.

Yeas and Nays on the following resolution submitted by Mr. Griswold to the House of Representatives of the United States, respecting the cession of Louisiana.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to direct the proper officer to lay before this House, copies of such official documents as have been received by this government, announcing the cession of Louisiana to France, together with a report, explaining the stipulations, circumstances and conditions under which that province is to be delivered up,—unless such documents and report will, in the opinion of the President, divulge to the House particular transactions not proper, at this time, to be communicated.

YEAS.

Messrs. Bayard, Bishop, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Foster, Goddard, Griswold, Grove, Hastings, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Hunt, Lowndes, Mattoon, L. R. Morris, Perkins, Plater, Read, Rutledge, J. C. Smith, Stanley, Stratton, Tenney, Thatcher, Tillinghast, Upham, K. Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, Williams, Woods—35.

NAYS.

Messrs. Alston, Bacon, Bailey, Brent, Brown, Butler, Claiborne, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Davis, Dawson, Dickson, Early, Elmendorf, Elmer, Eustis, Gray, Gregg, D. Heister, J. Heister, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Jackson, Leib, Meriwether, Moore, New, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Randolph, jun. Smilie, J. Smith, (of N. York) Josiah Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, jun. Stewart, Taliaferro, jun. Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortland, Van Ness, Varnum, Van Horne, Wynns—51.

The FEDERALISTS *of the Western Country are solicited to give an attentive perusal to the following extract from an Address of the Editors of the Boston Palladium, to their readers. The remarks therein contained are grounded upon the most unquestionable facts, and are peculiarly applicable to the Federalists of talents in this part of the country.*

"We did expect, and we are sick and ashamed of our sanguine presumption that we did expect, the able men would come forward when the public liberty was so manifestly in danger. We did expect, that danger would produce fear, and that fear would inspire zeal. We did expect, that instead of leaving the *vindication* of *principles* to needy editors, badly educated to understand, and [illegible] qualified or at leisure to assert them, they would assume the pen, and devote to TRUTH and LIBERTY the sort of talents, and that sort of zeal in the display of them, that would be worthy of a CRISIS which is to [illegible] a NATION's FATE. We called on [illegible] men; we exhorted them to snatch the [illegible] from feeble and unskilful hands.—We [illegible] called to the deaf. Our merits consist [illegible], *that we did call*; and if we had been heard, if the able Federalists had done a tenth part of what they could easily do, towards exposing jacobin falsehoods, and popular errors, if they had furnished of the wit and learning one thousandth part of the *surplus* that they possess more than all the Jacobins of this and all other countries, THE PALLADIUM, would not have struggled for patronage; it would have commanded it. Jacobinism would have been banshied from all circles were people appear with whole cloaths. The ragged members of the democratic sotties would, as formerly, sneak to their club room in the dark. Instead of this easy and certain success of truth, behold Jacobinism in power grown as familiar with shame as with vice, boasting of its victories, and rich already by the computation of its plunder. When the vice of a country reigns and is active, and its talents are supine, depend upon it *that country will be ruined.*

"Such is our merit.—Such our success!

"The able men will not exert themselves, except occasionally; never on plan, and in concert. Unless they do, *our revolution* will proceed, as it did in *France*. The able men there were intimidated or duped by the specious lies of the Demagogues. The Federalists will, in like manner, take warning by no disasters but their own, and then too late. They will believe that the last extremes are not intended to be produced. They did not believe in 1800, that half as much would be done towards destroying the work of WASHINGTON and ADAMS as they have seen done. The instruments and the agents, and plan of our ruin are all prepared and in operation. Yet they foolishly expect the *violent* will be *moderate*, and the *profligate* act on *principle*. They fancy the Jacobins have hunted for the pleasure of the chase, not for the riotous feast upon their prey. The shallow Democrats say nothing *need* be done. The Federalists say nothing *can* be done, the managers of the passions of a rabble have a force that they can always command. But the Federalists depend on the slow perceptions of the understanding, which often looks back with astonishment, but is always without forecast.

Talents amongst us are employed only to get riches, and wealth is used only to buy distinction and pleasure. When property is threatened, its possessors are impatient to enjoy the *present* moment, and careless of futurity. What if the funds are invaded, I can sell out in season, says DIVES. The evil happens without warning and remedy. The Federalists want zeal, want plan, want union—they will soon want a hiding-place.

If a single writer, chiefly distinguished for his assiduous labors and his fervid zeal, sounds the alarm, he disturbs the *quiet* of the *sleepers*. They complain of the intrusion and impertinence of his fears. They ascribe his efforts to the hypochondriac irritation of his nerves, or to the hunger of his vanity for literary praise. All blame, none aid him, and few understand. The Federalists make almost no defence of the cause of ORDER, LAW and PROPERTY. The fortress of the public liberty is in danger of being abandoned before it is stormed. Our very camp will be taken, not by the grenadiers, but by the sutlers and strollers, the DUANES and CHEATEMS of the enemy.

"It is far otherwise with the Jacobins.—They do not mind a sprinkling of rain: They are used to wade in the mire and in iniquity.—They are a party or rather a faction; they cling together with the closest union. They stimulate all the wretched talent of their clan into exercise. Even "*Old-South*," whom they cannot read, is to be glorious in binding, and to sleep on a shelf after having slept among want paper in the pantry. They never cease to make efforts:—All with *them* is action.

"To the wise and the worthy, therefore, we again make our appeal. The public cause will be lost, unless it shall be more ably asserted.—We ask them to consider how feeble and inefficient all our efforts must be, unless they will supply our columns and make the *Palladium* brilliant and useful. They know the importance of newspapers. If they will rise in their might, and use the weapons of argument, wit and ridicule, the Jacobin will be kept enough in restraint to prevent the *ruin of the Constitution, of Liberty, and of Property*. The pen will govern till the sword governs, and when that is resorted to, no matter by what party, the sword will be the only instrument of government. The laws will be silent. Before this dreadful catastrophe *in which liberty will perish*, let the virtue and the talent of our nation be put in requisition, and of course, Federalism will be safe if not triumphant. What but speedy ruin can be expected when the worst men rule and the best men sleep.

FLOUR WANTED.

One Hundred Barrels of the best Superfine. Enquire of THOMAS FERREE, sign of the Bear, near the Market House.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1803.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber, agent for Thomas Wilson, is now opening in the House of John Whelen next door to John Reed's Tavern, a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which he will sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

J. D. HAY.

Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1803. tf.

WANTED,

A Quantity of

PIPE STAVE.

Apply to TARASCON *Brothers*, JAMES BERTHOUD & Co. merchants, in this place

Pittsburgh, 21 February, 1803.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias testatum venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 26th day of this instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred acres of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny County, adjoining lands of William Amberson, Edward Smith, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler at the suit of Robert M'Gee.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1803.

To the Inhabitants of Beaver County.

WHEREAS it appears that we will soon have an independent tribunal of justice within the limits of our own county, and consequently a power of exonerating ourselves of the present and degrading system and assuming an equal rank with other counties of this state.—By the 8th section of the 2d article of the Constitution the Governor shall appoint all officers whose offices are established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for. The power of appointing to office is the most important in civil government, on the due exercise of which the welfare and happiness of the people and the due administration of justice very much depend. And also, conceiving that necessary information and knowledge of character cannot be possessed by an individual, even from among ourselves, it being vain in the extreme to expect from any one man possessed of that power a just discharge of its duties, it is natural to suppose that our remote situation from the seat of government debars our Chief Magistrate from that general knowledge of men and characters which is requisite to enable him to make the best selection, he must then in a great measure depend upon the information of certain men whom chance or accident have made him acquainted with, and whose interest it may be to mislead, and through their insinuations to advance men to office in whom the community can have no confidence or will ever receive any benefit, and thus by a system of patronage disgrace the most important functions of government. Although we have full confidence in the virtues of our Chief Magistrate that he will discharge this part of his duty with all possible care and attention, yet, fellow citizens, it devolves upon us as a solemn duty to do our part in giving him the necessary information to enable him to do his part. Impressed with these sentiments it has been thought proper to propose a meeting at the house of *Samuel Johnston*, in Beaver Town on the 15th day of February ensuing, where a general attendance of the Inhabitants of Beaver County is requested from either side the river in order to select characters whom they may think proper and suitable to recommend to the Governor to fill the different necessary offices in the Judiciary department of our county consequent on our organization.

A number of Citizens of Beaver County.

January 25th, 1803.

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH, *February* 3, 1803.

	Dol.	Cts.		Dol.	Cts
Hay, per ton, from	14	0	to	16	50
Flour, superfine, per barrel				4	0
—— per Cwt.	1	50		2	20
Buckwheat meal,	1	50		2	0
Indian Meal, per bushel,	0	33		0	50
—— Corn,	0	33		0	40
Oats, - -	0	25		0	33
Potatoes, - -	0	33		0	40
Beef, per lb. - -	0	4		0	5
Pork, - -	0	3		0	5
Venison, - -	0	3		0	4
Butter, - -	0	12		0	14
Hogs Lard, - -	0	8		0	10
Eggs, per dozen, -	-	-		0	15
Turkeys, a piece, -	0	40		0	50
Geese, - - -	0	33		0	40
Ducks, - - -	0	12		0	17
Whiskey, per gallon,	0	40		0	50

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

LANCASTER, *January* 29.

Federal Fellow Citizens,

Beware how you enter the courts of impeachment to give the truth in evidence. The following resolution was presented to the House of Representatives on Thursday last, by the immaculate Simon Snyder, seconded by the meek Stacy Potts.

Whereas John M'Dowell, one of the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Allegheny County, on the 18th inst. when under examination on oath, by him voluntarily made, before the Senate, then trying certain articles of impeachment, exhibited by the House of Representatives against Alexander Addison, President of the same Courts, in the hearing of the members of the House of Representatives, then attending the said trial in committee of the whole, on his solemn oath as aforesaid, did declare and say, that he, in conjunction with the said Alexander Addison, at a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden for the said county, on the 22d day of June, 1801, did *unlawfully* prevent John B. C. Lucas, also an Associate Judge of the same Courts from addressing, as of right he might do, a grand jury, then and there assembled and sworn or affirmed respectively, thereby abusing and attempting to degrade the office of Associate Judge as aforesaid, to the denial and prevention of public right, and of the due administration of justice, and to the evil example of all others in like cases offending: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report an address to the Governor, for the removal from office of the said John M'Dowell.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 28.

IMPORTANT.

TO THE EDITOR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, dated December 18, 1802.

"Being present this morning at the Intendant's office, when the original of the following Royal Order was transcribed, I seized the opportunity of procuring a copy, and have translated it in a hurry, under the hope that it will be acceptable to you.

"The Minister of War has communicated to me the following—"In a letter of the 15th inst. Don Pedro Cevallos, informs me as follows: Whereas his majesty has ceded to the French Republic the colony or province of Louisiana in all its present extent, and AS IT WAS HELD BY THE, FRENCH WHEN CEDED TO HIS MAJESTY, I advise you thereof, by his Royal Order, that you make the necessary arrangements for the delivery of it to the French Commissioner or Commissioners, who being duly authorized by the government, may present themselves for the purpose. Which royal determination I have made known to the Captain General of Louisiana, informing him at the same time, that it is his Majesty's pleasure with respect to the regiment of the place and the military that garrison the province, that individuals who voluntarily wish to remain under his majesty's dominion, shall, after delivering up the colony, proceed to the Havanna, where other posts will be allotted them. Of this I advise you by royal order that you may comply with that part of his royal determination which relates to you.

God preserve you many years.

SOLER,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To the Intendant of Louisiana.

Madrid, July 30, 1802.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

iave just received at their Store in Marke
ſtreet, a large aſſortment of

GOODS,

itable for the preſent ſeaſon, among whicl
are a quantity of

Iriſh Linnens,

and a very handſome aſſortment of

India and Britiſh Muſlins.

alſo, Superfine and Coarſe CLOTHS, all o
hich they are determined to ſell, wholeſale
nd retail, at the moſt reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to ſell by
he barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has juſt received at his Store in Market Street,
a freſh and handſome aſſortment of

WINTER GOODS,

which he is determined to diſpoſe of at the moſ
reduced prices.

He has an excellent aſſortment of SUPER
FINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiſkey, Beeſwax, &c
will be received in payment.

Pittſburgh, December 9 1802.

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

re now opening at their Stores in Front and Market Streets.

uperfine & common broadcloths
louble milled drabs, forreſt cloths and plains
uperfine 7-4 faſhionable coatings all colours
lain & twilled ditto
ommon and ſuperfine mixt, ribbed, and ribbed mixt caſſimers
loſe blankets from 6-4 to 10-4 ſizes
oint and duffield do.
ine and coarſe ſwanſdowns
elvets, velveteens, thickſetts, corduroys & fancy cords
lain and ſtriped ſilk veſt patterns
antuas, black and coloured
eelongs, Bandanoe, & Barcelona handkerchiefs
Black and coloured grapes
Mens' and womens' cotton worſted, raw ſilk and ſilk hoſiery
ouths and childrens worſted ditto
Woollen and Beaver gloves
Worſted and raw ſilk ditto
Bielefield ſhirting linnen
Britanias and quadruple ſileſias
Ticklenburghs & Ruſſia ſheetings
Moreens, calliman coes and durants
Bombazetts and wild bores
Choudigree ſannas, baftas & mammoodies
Cotton and linnen ell wide and narrow checks
Printed and camels hair ſhawls
Dimities, cambric & jaconet muſlin
Bedticks and umbrellas
Hair pluſh and Turkey yarn
Dunſtable, Leghorn, and chip bonnets
Wool & cotton cards
Womens & childrens ſhoes of all kinds
German Steel
Silver watches
An aſſortment of ironmongery, queensware, glaſsware & ſtationary

Claret; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica ſpirits; 4th proof cogniac brandy; white wine vinegar; a quantity of green coffee; ſingle and double refined loaf ſugar, a few kegs of Boſton mackarel; gunpowder; almonds; raiſins; Holland cheeſe; ſalt petre; madder; corks; a quantity of Logwood, &c. &c.

The above, with their former ſupply, makes an extenſive ſupply of Goods, which they offer for ſale, *wholeſale* and *retail* on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, ſhip timber, tar, flour, whiſkey, beeſwax, linnen, and other country produce.

Alſo on hand

A variety of Boulting Cloths, warranted good.
A quantity of Georgia and Tenneſſee Cotton,
ioar and pig lead.

Pittsburgh, 9th December, 1802.

TAXES

ON UNSEATED LANDS

In Allegheny County.

WHEREAS there are Taxes due on a number of Unſeated Tracts of Land in Allegheny County, and the Counties formerly compoſing part of ſaid County, this is therefore to give Notice that the ſaid Tracts, or ſo much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Coſts, will be Sold for the ſame as ſoon as the law will admit, unleſs the Taxes are paid to WILLIAM AMBERSON, Treaſurer of ſaid County, in Pittſburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
JAMES MARTIN. } Commiſſioners.

Atteſt.

ISH BARCLAY, Clerk.

December 11th, 1802. 8m

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching sea-ſon. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former cuſtomers that they have juſt receiv
d and opened in the Houſe they lately occupied, Market ſtreet, a large aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell low for Caſh, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, October 8, 1802.

Juſt received and now opening by the ſubſcrib at his Store oppoſite the Poſt Office, a neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will diſpoſe of on very moderate terms, or exchange for almoſt any kind of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOAL LEATHER and freſh JUNIPER BERRIES. Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar, and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittſburgh, December 2, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be given to the firſt Diſcoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to anſwer the purpoſes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glaſs Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Alleghany, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glaſs-makers. The Clay for this purpoſe is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the beſt colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue ſtripes will anſwer the purpoſe. Any perſon producing a ſpecimen that will ſtand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glaſs Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the Public that he intends to open a

SCHOOL,

on Monday the 10th inſtant, in a commodious Room in the houſe where he at preſent reſides, and propoſes to teach Arithmetick, Geometry, the uſe of the Globes, Surveying, Navigation, Gunnery, the application of Algebra and Fluxions to the Mathematics, in exhauſting the quadrature and cubature of all kinds of regularly generated curves. He hopes, by his diligence and attention, to merit the warmeſt eſteem of thoſe gentlemen who may favour him with their commands.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Pittsburgh, January 11th, 1803.

Juſt received and now opening for Sale in William Irwin's three ſtory Brick Houſe, oppoſite the ſouth corner of the Market Houſe, a large and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon

Alſo, a quantity of Fine Salt.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittſburgh, November 6, 1802.

A family about to eſtabliſh itſelf on Scioto River wiſhes to engage for a term of time

A Girl, capable of doing houſe work.

One or two Young men, acquainted with clearing and cultivating Land.

One or two Carpenters.

A Boy from 9 to 12 years old will find employ, and will be well educated, if he can be engaged until he becomes of age.

The French, German, and Engliſh Languages are differently ſpoken in the family.

For particulars enquire at the houſe of

FREDK. WALTHER.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1803.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber at Redſtone, a Negro Man by the name of TOBY, 5 feet 7 inches high, has loſt the right eye, and is very much knock kneed, had on a blue cloth jacket, a marſeilles veſt, and grey mixed trowſers. It is probable he will attempt to make for Annapolis where he was purchaſed but as he was juſt recovering from ſickneſs his progreſs muſt be ſlow. All perſons are forbid harbouring ſaid Negro, and any perſon apprehending him and ſecuring him in the goal of Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward with reaſonable charges, by applying to *Iſaac Craig*, eſquire.

EDWARD D. TURNER.

December 29, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, ſituate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Eſquire. The Houſe is very commodious and well finiſhed, there is alſo an excellent Kitchen with other neceſſary buildings. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

Auguſt 24, 1802.

DAVID EVANS,

Has juſt received at his Store in Market Street, a large and neat aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell low for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B The higheſt price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt opened an extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themſelves are laid in on ſuch terms as will enable them to ſell low and prove ſatisfactory to their friends and all who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

As uſual, they have on hand, a very extenſive aſſortment of ſuperfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Alſo, BARR LEAD, &c &c. all which they offer on reaſonable terms by wholeſale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige them by diſcharging the ſame.

Barr Iron for Sale.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has juſt received at his Store oppoſite the Market Houſe, from Mr. Dorſey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well aſſorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high eſtimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorſey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general aſſortment of his valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1802.

TAKEN UP BY.

John Curray at James Robiſons Ferry time about the laſt of December, a HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 10 or 11 about 14 hands high, he is branded on the der, it is ſuppoſed with the letter N. hairs in his forehead, his back is very ing hurt with a ſaddle, one ſhoe on his tail cut ſquare, The owner is deſired to property pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CURRAY.

Living 15 miles from, Pittsburgh on the Road,

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1803.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing to decline buſineſs, offers for Leaſe for three the HOUSE he now dwells in, in the Waterford, at one hundred and twenty per year, in quarterly payments. It has occupied as a Tavern ſince it was built, the moſt ſuitable in the town, large and commodious, 33 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, cellars under the whole, with good ſtabling other outhouſes, good garden, and a good of water at the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of April next.

CHARLES MARTIN.

Waterford, 6th January, 1803.

A Valuable

STILL

FOR SALE,

Containing 250 Gallons. Enquire of the Printers

December 27, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

Have juſt opened in *John Irwin's* new Houſe Market Street, a General aſſortment of

DryGoods, Jewellry, &c.

Conſiſting of the neweſt faſhions and beſt quality broadcloths and caſſimers, common, fine, and ſuperfine ſwanſdown, coatings and flannels, muffs and tippets, callicoes and chintzes of every quality, plain and figured cambrick, tamboured, jaconet and book muſlins, linnen of every quality, tamboured, netted and fringed camels hair ſhawls, ſilk ditto, cambrick ditto, cotton, worſted and ſilk hoſe, ſilk and kid gloves, muſlinets, ſilks, velvets, bandanoes, Leghorn and Dunſtable bonnets.

Gold and Silver repeating & hunting watches, and a large aſſortment of fancy Jewellry.

Black and white fine Laces.

Looking glaſſes, hardware and guns.

Coniac Brandy and Jamaica Spirits, and a number of articles too numerous to mention, which will be ſold at the moſt reduced prices, wholeſale and retail, for caſh or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the 8th or 9th of November laſt a man who ſaid he came from New-Connecticut, and was going to Waſhington, and would return in ten days at fartheſt, left a HORSE with the ſubſcriber living at Legionville, to be fed and taken care of. Said Horſe is about 16 hands high, about 8 years old, a Sorrel with a ſtar and nip; ſaid man or owner, or his lawful attorney is requeſted to come and pay the charges and take ſaid Horſe, otherwiſe he will be ſold on the 15th of February next for his keeping.

JOSEPH OLIVER.

December 31ſt, 1802. 6w.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE ſpot of Land, containing 108 acres and the allowance, ſituate on the bank of the Ohio river, three miles below Pittſburgh. There is on it upwards of 40 acres of excellent bottom, moſt of which is cleared and under good fence; the buildings, though not of the firſt quality, are convenient, and there are a number of fruit trees. This place from the richneſs of the ſoil, the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation, its nearneſs to market and every convenience, is a deſirable purchaſe for any one who wiſhed to live near Pittsburgh. One half the price will be expected in hand, and time will be given for the balance. An indiſputable title will be made. For particulars enquire of Col. PRESLEY NEVILL, or of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN WOODS.

January 26, 1803.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber about the 25th of October laſt, an apprentice boy to the Tanner trade named SAMUEL MARTIN, 17 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and ſhort black hair. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him to the ſubſcriber living on Little Beaver, near Williams's Mills, ſhall have the above reward, but no charges, paid by

GEORGE M'KEAN.

January 24, 1803.